MEN OF MARK

CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITS

OF

DISTINGUISHED MEN

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MEN OF MARK

A GALLERY OF CONTEMPORARY

PORTRAITS

OF MEN DISTINGUISHED IN THE SENATE, THE CHURCH, IN SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ART, THE ARMY, NAVY, LAW, MEDICINE, ETC.

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CONTENTS.

THIRD SERIES.

PAGE

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK 1

ANTHONY TROLLOPE 2

SIR GEORGE STRONG NARES, K.C.B. 3

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN MANNERS, M.P. . . . 4

RICHARD REDGRAVE, R.A. 5

THE RIGHT HON. STEPHEN CAVE, M.P. 6

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AIREY, G.C.B. 7

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P. 8

JOSEPH DURHAM, A.R.A. 9

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CARDWELL 10

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF 11

EDWARD MATTHEW WARD, R.A. 12

FREDERICK GOODALL, R.A. 13

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SANDON, M.P. 14

JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, F.R.S. 15

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER 16

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE SCLATER-BOOTH, M.P. 17

THOMAS WEBSTER, R.A. 18

PAGE

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, KT., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., &c. 19

GOLDWIN SMITH, LL.D., M.A. 20

HENRY TAMWORTH WELLS, R.A. 21

RICHARD OWEN, C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. 22

FREDERICK MAX MÜLLER, M.A., LL.D. 23

GEORGE EDMUND STREET, R.A., F.S.A. 24

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. 25

WILLIAM CALDER MARSHALL, R.A. 26

THE REV. CHARLES OLD GOODFORD, D.D. 27

THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY CHILDERS, M.P., F.R.S. . 28

ANDREW CLARK, M.D. 29

JOHN STAINER, M.A., MUS. DOC. 30

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD 31

COMMANDER VERNEY LOVETT CAMERON, C.B., D.C.L. 32

EDWARD ARMITAGE, R.A. 33

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT LOWE, M.P. 34

SIR WILLIAM WITHEY GULL, BART., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. 35

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, LL.D., F.R.S. 36

THE MOST REVEREND

WILLIAM THOMSON, D.D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,

SON of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, near Whitehaven, Cumberland, was born February 11, 1819. He received his education at Shrewsbury School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840. He was soon afterwards elected a Fellow of his college. Having taken Orders, he had four years' experience of parochial work as a curate, first at Guildford, and then at Cuddesdon. From the latter place he was recalled to Oxford to assume the position of Tutor at Queen's College. During his residence at Oxford (1847-55), he became successively Dean and Bursar of his College, was twice appointed one of the Select University Preachers, and was chosen to deliver the Bampton Lectures in 1853, his subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ viewed in relation to some current theories." He continued at Oxford until 1855, when he married Miss Zoë Skene, daughter of James Henry Skene, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Aleppo. Then came his appointment, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, to the Crown living of All Souls, Langham Place, London; but he had only held this living a few months when Dr. Fox, the provost of Queen's College, Oxford, dying, he was elected to fill the vacancy, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College. He was appointed preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1858, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in 1860. On the translation of Dr. Baring to Durham in 1861, Dr. Thomson was appointed to the see of Gloucester and Bristol. He had been only ten months in his diocese when the venerable Archbishop Sumner died; Dr. Longley was then translated to Canterbury, and the archiepiscopal see of York thus becoming vacant, the appointment was, in November, 1862, conferred by Lord Palmerston on Dr. Thomson. As a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, his Grace has had a voice in deciding many important ecclesiastical questions which have been brought before that tribunal. By virtue of his office he presides over the Convocation of the Province of York; and in Parliament he has promoted various ecclesiastical measures, especially the Public Worship Regulation Act. As a preacher he is much admired, and many of his sermons have been published. His Grace is the author of a treatise on the laws of thought, which is a text-book in several English and American universities, and the editor of an important work on Christian evidences entitled "Aids to Faith."

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, ESQ.,

ONE of the most popular and most voluminous novelists of our time, is descended from a Lincolnshire family, of which Lord Kesteven is the head. He was born April 24, 1815, and received his education in the public schools of Winchester and Harrow. During the greater part of his life Mr. Trollope has been in the employment of the Post Office, in which department of the State he has filled offices of great importance and responsibility. He has frequently been sent on missions abroad to arrange the details of postal conventions between this and other countries. Thus he has been enabled to gather the materials for several interesting volumes of travel, and in many of his novels he has turned to account his observations of men and manners in the United States, the West Indies, and the Australian colonies. The first of his works that attracted much attention was "The Warden" (1855), the first of a series of novels in which the aspects of clerical life were sketched with exquisite humour and delicacy of touch. It was followed by "Barchester Towers" (1857) and "Framley Parsonage" (1861), fictions of a similar character. Mr. Trollope's other works of imagination are "Dr. Thorne" (1858), "The Three Clerks" (1858), "The Bertrams" (1859), "Castle Richmond" (1860), "Tales of all Countries" (1st series, 1861—2nd series, 1863), "Orley Farm" (1862), "Rachel Ray" (1863), "Can you forgive Her?" (1864), "The Small House at Allington" (1864), "Miss Mackenzie" (1865), "The Belton Estate" (1866), "The Last Chronicle of Barset" (1867), "The Claverings" (1867), "He Knew He was Right" (1869), "Phineas Finn" (1869), "Lotta Schmidt and other Stories" (1870), "An Editor's Tales" (1870), "The Vicar of Bullhampton" (1870), "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson" (1870), "Ralph the Heir" (1871), "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite" (1871), "The Golden Lion of Granpere" (1872), "The Eustace Diamonds" (1873), "Harry Heathcote of Gangoil, a Tale of Australian Bush Life" (1874), "Lady Anna" (1874), "Phineas Redux" (1874), "The Way we Live Now" (1875), "The Prime Minister" (1876), and "The American Senator" (1877). Many of these works originally appeared in magazines, such as the "Cornhill" and the "St. Paul's" (of which Mr. Trollope was the first editor), and most of them have also been reprinted in Baron Tauchnitz's well-known "Collection of British Authors." Mr. Trollope's other writings comprise "The West Indies and the Spanish Main" (1859), "North America" (2 vols. 1862), "Australia and New Zealand" (2 vols. 1873); three volumes of sketches from the "Pall Mall Gazette," entitled respectively "Hunting Sketches" (1865), "Travelling Sketches" (1866), and "Clergymen of the Church of England" (1866); and "The Commentaries of Cæsar" (1870), being the third volume of the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers."

SIR GEORGE STRONG NARES, K.C.B.,

IS a son of the late Captain William Henry Nares, R.N., of Danestown, Aberdeen, by his marriage with a daughter of Mr. E. G. Dodd, and a great-grandson of Sir George Nares, formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in 1831, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, New Cross, where he gained the naval cadetship, which is given annually to the most promising pupil by the Lords of the Admiralty. He saw some service in Her Majesty's ship "Canopus," forming part of the Channel squadron, and afterwards in Her Majesty's ship "Havannah," on the Australian station. He was a mate on board the "Resolute" in the Arctic expedition of 1852-54. On the return of this expedition he served in Her Majesty's ship "Glatton" during the last year of the Crimean war; afterwards in Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror" on the Mediterranean station. On the commencement of the present system of training for naval cadets he served as Lieutenant in charge of cadets under the late Captain Robert Harris in Her Majesty's ships "Illustrious" and "Britannia." In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, being attached also to the training-ship "Boscawen." In 1866-7 we find him employed at the Antipodes in command of the "Salamander" in surveying the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Australia and Torres Straits. In 1869 he was sent in Her Majesty's ship "Shearwater" to survey and report upon the Gulf of Suez. From 1872 down to the end of 1874 Captain Nares was in command of Her Majesty's ship "Challenger," during her important scientific expedition. He was then ordered home, and appointed to the chief command of the Arctic expedition. The two ships composing the expedition, Her Majesty's ship "Alert" and Her Majesty's ship "Discovery," commanded respectively by Captains Nares and Stephenson, left England in May, 1875. The expedition reached Lady Franklin Bay in August. Here Captain Nares left the "Discovery" to take up her quarters for the winter, while the "Alert" continued her course along the western shore of Robeson Channel until she reached lat. 82° 27′ and long. 61° 22′. Subsequently a sledge party led by Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr, made a most gallant attempt to penetrate over the ice towards the Pole, and succeeded in planting the British flag in lat. 83° 20′ 26″ N. The men suffered intensely from the extreme cold, many were attacked by scurvy, and it was with great difficulty that the sledging party made their way back to the ship. Captain Nares now resolved to return home, as he could not hope to advance more than about fifty miles beyond the positions already attained. The expedition arrived at Valentia, 27th October, 1876. In reward for his services Captain Nares was appointed a K.C.B.

THE RIGHT HON.

LORD JOHN MANNERS, M.P.,

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

SECOND son of the late John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland, by Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, was born at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, December 13, 1818. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839; and was one of the earliest members of the Camden Society, established for the purpose of promoting church restoration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. It was at the University that he originally became inspired with those half-fantastic, half-Utopian, yet wholly chivalrous ideas, which eventually resulted in the social and political movement set on foot by the little band of politicians who were derisively designated "Young Englanders." In June, 1841, he was, with Mr. Gladstone, returned member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark, but he did not present himself again to that constituency at the general election in August, 1847. His lordship was defeated in a contest for Liverpool in the last-named year, and in another contest for the City of London, with Baron Rothschild, in June, 1849; but he was returned for Colchester in February, 1850, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. He delivered his maiden speech in February, 1841, when he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws. Subsequently he advocated the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the See of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, and a relaxation of the law of mortmain. In other matters he held too broad opinions to act always with his party, though he opposed Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade measures in 1845-6, and thenceforward identified himself completely with the Conservatives. He has always been a staunch defender of the Established Church, and a supporter of the agricultural interest. His lordship was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works, with a seat in the Cabinet, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852; held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9; and in Lord Derby's third administration, 1866-7. On the return of the Conservatives to office in February, 1874, he was appointed Postmaster-General. His lordship, who is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland, has published "England's Trust, and other Poems," 1841; "A Plea for National Holy-days," 1843; "Notes of an Irish Tour," 1849; "A Cruise in Scotch Waters," and "English Ballads, and other Poems," 1850.

RICHARD REDGRAVE, ESQ., R.A.,

WAS born in Pimlico in 1804. He began to study from the marbles in the British Museum in 1822, and was admitted to the Royal Academy as a student in 1826. About this time he was compelled to eke out his resources by teaching landscape drawing. A picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," bought for the purpose of engraving, was his first success. His next effort, "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy in 1838, and at once purchased. It was followed by "Quintin Matsys," and "Olivia's Return to her Parents," in 1839; and "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," in 1840, which commanded immediate purchasers and fresh commissions, thus enabling the painter to relinquish the drudgery of teaching, and to devote himself entirely to his art. Among his best-known works are "Happy Sheep," "The Poor Teachers," "Ophelia," "Fashion Slaves," "Spring," "The Solitary Pool," "The Evelyn Woods," "The Poet's Study," "The Woodland Mirror," "The Forest Portal," "The Attiring of Griselda," and "The Flight into Egypt." His more recent pictures are "Sermons in Stones," "Startled Foresters," "Tranquil Waters" (1874); "Starting for a Holiday," "The Wreck of the Forest," "The Mill Pool" (1875); "Calling the Sheep to Fold," "To Market below the Hill," "The Oak of the Mill Head" (1876); "Deserted," "Help at Hand," "A Well-Spring in the Forest" (1877). Mr. Redgrave was elected an Associate in 1840, and a Royal Academician in 1851. During the latter years of the Government School of Design, Mr. Redgrave was its head-master, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Art, in 1851, he prepared a system and course of instruction which under his supervision as Inspector-General of Art Schools is being gradually extended throughout the United Kingdom. In conjunction with Sir Henry Cole he formed at Marlborough House the Museum of Ornamental Art, which was extended under their joint charge into the Museum of Art at South Kensington. In 1858 Her Majesty appointed Mr. Redgrave Surveyor of Crown Pictures, and he has since been engaged in preparing a complete catalogue of all such works of art belonging to the Crown. He prepared reports relating to the Fine Art sections of the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and the Paris Universal Exposition of 1855, when he obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Conjointly with his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, he wrote a history of British Art, from the time of Hogarth, under the title of "A Century of Painters" (1866).

THE RIGHT HON.

STEPHEN CAVE, M.P.,

PAYMASTER-GENERAL,

IS the eldest son of the late Daniel Cave, Esq., M.A. and J.P., of Cleve Hill, Gloucestershire, and Sidbury Manor, Devon, by Frances, daughter of the late Henry Locock, Esq., of Northampton, and sister of Sir Charles Locock, the first baronet. He was born at Clifton, December 28, 1820, and was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (second class in classics) in 1843, and M.A. in 1846. After being called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1846, he went the Western Circuit for a short time, but he has long abandoned the practice of his profession. He married in 1852 Emma Jane, daughter of the late Reverend William Smyth, of Elkington Hall, Lincolnshire, Prebendary of Lincoln. He was first returned to the House of Commons in April, 1859, as member for New Shoreham and the Rape of Bramber, in the Conservative interest, and he has continued to represent that constituency uninterruptedly down to the present time. When the late Earl of Derby came into power in June, 1866, Mr. Cave was nominated Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, his name being added on that occasion to the list of the Privy Council. He held those joint offices till December, 1868. Mr. Cave was the Chief English Commissioner in Paris in 1866-67 for revising the French Fishery Conventions of August 2, 1839, and May 24, 1843. He is President of the West India Committee, and has been Director of the London and St. Katharine Dock Company, and Director of the Bank of England. He promoted as a private member a Bill to amend the law relating to Polling Places, passed in 1862; a Bill to amend the law concerning the Assessment of Mines, 1866; an important Bill to amend the law of Life Assurance, passed in 1870, well known as Mr. Cave's Life Assurance Act; and a Bill to remove doubts as to the power of Trustees to invest Trust Funds in Debenture Stocks, passed in 1871. On the return of the Conservatives to power in February, 1874, Mr. Cave was appointed Judge-Advocate-General and Paymaster-General. He resigned the former office in November, 1875, but continues to hold the latter. The circumstances connected with his mission as Special Envoy to Egypt (December, 1875—March, 1876), and his elaborate report on the finances of that country, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Mr. Cave is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, a magistrate for Sussex, and a commissioner of lieutenancy for London. He has published pamphlets on "Slavery and the Slave Trade" (1849); "The Distinctive Principles of Reformation and Punishment" (1857); "Papers relating to Free Labour and the Slave Trade" (1861); &c.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AIREY, G.C.B.,

IS the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, of Killingworth, Northumberland, G.C.H., Colonel of the 39th Regiment, by his marriage with the Hon. Katherine Talbot, third daughter of Margaret, Baroness Talbot de Malahide. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in April, 1803, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In 1821 he was appointed Ensign in the 34th Regiment, in which he continued till he became Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding. In 1827 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In 1830 he went out to Quebec as Aide-de-Camp, and was afterwards Military Secretary to Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of British North America, till 1835. He was appointed in 1847 Assistant Adjutant-General and in 1850 Assistant Quarter-Master General at the Horse Guards, and in 1852 he became Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. In April, 1854, he went out to Bulgaria in command of the 1st Brigade of the Light Division, and on the army proceeding to the Crimea was appointed Quarter-Master General, and so continued till the conclusion of the Crimean War. He was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and throughout the siege and fall of Sebastopol. For the sufferings of our gallant soldiers Sir Richard Airey was held responsible by a considerable portion of the Press, but most unfairly, as he conclusively showed by his able addresses before the Board of General Officers which was appointed in 1856 to inquire, at Chelsea Hospital, into the statements contained in the Report of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch on the arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department in the Crimea. These "addresses" were published in a handsome octavo volume. In 1856 he was appointed Quarter-Master General to the forces at the Horse Guards, which post he held till 1865, when he was appointed to the Governorship of Gibraltar for the usual period of five years. In 1870 he was appointed Adjutant-General to the forces. The duties of this office he discharged down to the end of October, 1876, when he retired, and was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom by the name, style, and title of Baron Airey, of Killingworth, in the county of Northumberland. His Lordship had attained to the rank of General in 1871. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1855, and promoted to the dignity of the Grand Cross in 1867. He is also a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Military Order of Savoy, and of the Medjidie. He married, in 1838, his cousin the Hon. Harriette Mary, sister of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, by whom he has one surviving child, Katherine Margaret, wife of Sir G. H. Cotterell, Bart., of Garnons, Herefordshire.

THE RIGHT HON.

WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.,

IS the only son of the late Mr. William Forster—who was for more than half a century a minister of the Society of Friends, and who died when engaged on an Anti-Slavery mission in Tennessee—by Anna, sister of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the first Baronet. He was born at Bradpole, Dorsetshire, July 11, 1818, and received his education in the Friends' School at Tottenham. Afterwards he became one of the proprietors of a large worsted manufactory near Bradford, which he still continues to carry on. In 1846 he visited some of the distressed districts in Ireland, as one of the assistants to his father, who was representing the Society of Friends in the distribution of relief to the famine-stricken population. He married, in 1850, Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., Head Master of Rugby School. Mr. Forster first became a candidate for a seat in Parliament at the general election of April, 1859, when he very nearly succeeded in being returned in the Liberal interest for Leeds, being only twenty-two votes below his victorious opponent. In February, 1861, he was returned at a bye election for Bradford, which borough he has continued to represent down to the present time. Mr. Forster was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under the Russell-Gladstone Ministry (November, 1865—July, 1866); and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education in Mr. Gladstone's Government from December, 1868, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, until the Liberals went out of office in February, 1874. He was admitted a Member of the Cabinet in 1870. Mr. Forster displayed extraordinary tact, patience, and ability in passing through the House of Commons the Education Bill of 1870, and the Ballot Bill of 1871. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition, at the commencement of the year 1875, it was wished by a large portion of the Liberal party that Mr. Forster should succeed to the leadership of the party in the House of Commons, but he declined to have his name brought forward in competition with that of Lord Hartington. Mr. Forster was elected Rector of Aberdeen University in 1875, and created Hon. LL.D. thereof. He has published a narrative of his visit to Ireland (1847); "How we Tax India," a lecture on the condition of India under British rule (1858); and "William Penn and T. B. Macaulay" (1849); being brief observations on the charges made in Lord Macaulay's History of England against the character of William Penn. Mr. Forster has also contributed several articles to the "Edinburgh Review" and other periodicals.

JOSEPH DURHAM, ESQ., A.R.A.,*

SCULPTOR,

WAS born in London in 1813. At an early age he showed a taste for art, and at sixteen he was apprenticed to the late Mr. John Francis. Afterwards he worked for three years under the celebrated sculptor Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. The work which first brought Mr. Durham into public notice was his bust of Jenny Lind, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848. More than a thousand copies of this bust in Parian were sold within a very short period. In 1855 Sir F. G. Moon (then Lord Mayor of London) commissioned Mr. Durham to execute a bust of the Queen, for presentation to the Corporation on his retirement from office. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856. Mr. Durham next received a commission to make a statue of "Hermione" for the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. Afterwards he was commissioned to make a companion statue, and the choice of subject being left open to him, he selected "Alastor." At a later period he executed the colossal marble statue of the late Sir Francis Crossley, now in the park at Halifax. A public subscription having been raised for the erection of a memorial work to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851, the artists of all nations were invited to compete. By the unanimous decision of the committee, Mr. Durham's design was selected. The work was almost completed when the Prince Consort died, and Her Majesty afterwards expressed a desire that a statue of her husband should be substituted for her own, originally intended to crown this national design. The sculptor made the required alteration, and the statue of the Prince Consort was inaugurated in 1863. The statue of Her Majesty was afterwards adopted as another memorial in unison with the principal group. Mr. Durham also designed the four sitting statues on the portico of the London University—Newton, Bentham, Harvey, and Milton. Among his ideal works are groups of "Perdita and Florizel;" "Plighting Troth;" "The Syren and Leander;" "The First Dip in the Sea;" "Paul and Virginia;" "Fate of Genius;" "Chastity;" "Go to Sleep;" "Sunshine;" "The Lady of the Lake;" "Tom" and "Ellie" from the "Water Babies;" "Pride" and "Humility;" "Hero" and "Leander;" the "Sense of Touch," and "Santa Philomela," illustrating Longfellow's poems. In fact scarcely any other sculptor of our time has executed so many important illustrations of poetical and imaginative works. Mr. Durham was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868.

* We regret to state that since the accompanying portrait was taken for this work, Mr. Durham died at his residence in Devonshire Street, Portland Place, 27th October, 1877.

THE RIGHT HON.

VISCOUNT CARDWELL,

ELDEST son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., Merchant, of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, for many years Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in that University, was born July 24, 1813, and educated at Winchester School. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, where he became B.A. in 1835, obtaining a double first-class in classics and mathematics. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of his College. He was created an honorary D.C.L. in 1863. In 1838 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and chose the Northern Circuit, but preferring political to legal distinction he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir Robert Peel in the financial changes of 1845-6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, but was defeated at the general election of July, 1852. In January, 1853, he was returned for the City of Oxford, which he continued to represent (except during a short period in 1857) until his elevation to the Peerage in 1874. Mr. Cardwell was Secretary to the Treasury in 1845 and 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition Ministry," of which Lord Aberdeen was the head (1852-55); when he introduced some useful reforms. Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Palmerston, on that nobleman's return to office in 1859, and he held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster from July, 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russell's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. In December, 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, he became Secretary of State for War, and he filled that important post until the defeat of the Liberal party in February, 1874, when he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Cardwell. While he was at the War Office he proposed and carried through Parliament a series of measures having for their object the entire re-organization of the British Army by the abolition of Purchase, the creation of Reserves by the introduction of the "Short Service" system of enlistment, the localization of regiments, the transfer of the power over the militia from the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties to the Crown, and the combination of the militia and volunteer forces with the regular army.

THE RIGHT REV.

ALFRED OLLIVANT, D.D.,

BISHOP OF LLANDAFF,

IS son of William Ollivant, Esq., of Manchester, where he was born in 1798. His mother was a daughter of Sir Stephen Langston, of Great Horwood, Bucks, who was an Alderman of the City of London, and Sheriff of Bucks. After a preliminary training at St. Paul's School, London, he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he carried off the Craven University Scholarship in 1820, graduating B.A. in the following year, as sixth Wrangler and senior Chancellor's Medallist; soon afterwards he was elected a Fellow of his College. Among his other academical triumphs must be mentioned the gaining of the Members' Prize (1822-23), and of the Tyrrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship (1822). He took the degree of M.A. in 1824, and that of D.D. in 1836. He was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1827 to 1843, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, in succession to the late Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely. Soon after the decease of Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Ollivant was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord John Russell, to succeed that prelate, and he was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury, December 2, 1849. No sooner had Dr. Ollivant obtained possession of his see than he took active steps to provide additional pastoral superintendence and church accommodation within the diocese. His Lordship has always been an earnest advocate of the doctrines of the Established Church, and one of his sermons, in which he charged the Welsh residents of London with irreligion and habitual drunkenness, caused much excitement among the Nonconformists at the time of its publication. In addition to a considerable number of single sermons his Lordship has published "An Analysis of the Text of the History of Joseph," "Sermons preached in the chapel of St. David's College, Lampeter;" "The Moral and Spiritual Condition of the Welsh Families resident in London;" "Account of the condition of the Fabric of Llandaff Cathedral, from 1575;" "Reasons for withdrawing from the Dissenting Ministry and seeking ordination in the Church;" two "Letters" on the critical examination of the Pentateuch by the Bishop of Natal; "Amphilogia; or, Correspondence on the Teaching of Jesus, between the Bishop of Llandaff and E. P. Meredith;" "The Want of Unity in the Church, and the Church's teaching as to Confession; originally delivered as an Address to the Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the diocese of Llandaff" (1873); and eight "Charges" at Visitations (1851-75).

EDWARD MATTHEW WARD, ESQ., *Ext. June 75*

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

WAS born in Pimlico in 1816, and at an early age evinced a taste for art. When only fourteen he obtained a silver palette at the Society of Arts for a drawing in pen and ink; and about the same time he made several original designs from the works of his uncles Horace and James Smith, authors of the "Rejected Addresses," and from those of Washington Irving. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Sir David Wilkie; and in the same year he exhibited his first picture, a portrait of Mr. O. Smith, in the character of "Don Quixote." In 1836 he went to Rome, where he remained three years, and subsequently resided for a few months at Munich, studying paintings in fresco under Cornelius. "Cimabue and Giotto" was the first picture he exhibited at the Royal Academy on his return in 1839. His picture of "Napoleon in the Prison of Nice," exhibited at the British Institution, was purchased by the Duke of Wellington. In 1843 his picture of "Dr. Johnson reading the MS. of the 'Vicar of Wakefield'" attracted much attention, and he added to his fame by the painting of "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," exhibited in 1844. "Dr. Johnson in the Ante-room of Lord Chesterfield" raised his reputation to a very high standard. The direction permanently given to the painter's mind is indicated by the subjects of his subsequent pictures. Among them are "The Fall of Clarendon," "The South Sea Bubble," "James II. receiving Intelligence of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," "Luther's First Study of the Bible," "Queen Anne Boleyn at the Tower Stairs," "The Eve of St. Bartholomew," "Charles IX. and Admiral Coligny," "Marie Antoinette's Last Sleep," "The Orphan of the Temple," "William III. at Windsor," and "The Last Interview between Napoleon I. and Queen Louisa of Prussia at Tilsit, 1807." Mr. Ward also painted the well-known series of frescoes in the corridor of the House of Commons representing "Monk declaring for a Free Parliament," "Landing of Charles II.," "The Executioner tying Wishart's Book round the Neck of Montrose," "Charles II. assisted in his Escape by Jane Lane," "Alice Lisle concealing the Fugitives after the Battle of Sedgmoor," "The Sleep of Argyll," "The Lords and Commons presenting the Crown to William and Mary," and "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops." Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. in 1846, and R.A. in 1855.

FREDERICK GOODALL, ESQ., R.A., 6 Aug 1904

SON of the late Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver, was born in London in 1822. At thirteen he was taken from school and placed in the studio of his father to learn the art of engraving, but soon after it was resolved that he should become a painter—still, however, under the superintendence of his father, whose general knowledge of art well qualified him to be the instructor. Before he was fifteen he had won the "Isis" and the large silver medals of the Society of Arts. In 1838 he went on a sketching tour to Normandy, and in the following year he exhibited his first picture at the Academy—"Card-Players," a cleverly-painted interior of a Normandy cabaret, with French soldiers playing cards. Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland supplied him with materials for a long series of popular pictures, one of which, "The Return from the Christening," received a prize of £50 from the British Institution. Another, "The Tired Soldier," 1842, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. In 1847 the "Village Holiday," also bought by Mr. Vernon, and now, with the preceding, in the National Gallery, greatly extended his reputation. Other important pictures, drawn from old English life, were "Hunt the Slipper" and "Raising the Maypole" (1851). In 1853 he was elected A.R.A. Two years later he exhibited "An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.," a charming work, representing a water party in the Royal Barge at Hampton Court. After this came "The Swing" and "Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate." In 1857 Mr. Goodall visited Venice and Chioggia, where he made studies for "Felice Ballarin reciting Tasso." The winter of 1858 and the spring of 1859 he spent in Egypt, and the following pictures were among the results of that journey: "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur" (1860), "The First Born" (1861), "The Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca" (1862), and "The Palm Offering" (1863), in which year he was elected a Royal Academician. His later works are "The Song of the Nubian Slave," "The Messenger from Sinai at the Wells of Moses" (1864), "Rising of the Nile" (1865), "Hagar and Ishmael" (1866), "Mater Purissima," "Mater Dolorosa" (1868), "Jochebed" (1870), "The Head of the House at Prayer" (1872), "An Arab Improvisatore," "Subsiding of the Nile" (1873), "Rachel and her Flock," "Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile" (1875), "The Holy Mother," "An Intruder on the Bedouin's Pasture," "Sheep-washing near the Pyramids of Geezeh" (1876), "Glencroe," "The Time of Roses," and "The Water-carriers, Egypt" (1877).

Dudley Francis Stuart 3rd Earl of Harrowby 25/3/00

THE

RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SANDON, M.P.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,

S the eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., by Lady Frances Stuart, fourth daughter of the first Marquis of Bute. He was born at Brighton, January 16, 1831, and received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. After leaving the University he accompanied the present Earl of Carnarvon on a journey to the East. He served as Captain in the 2nd Staffordshire Militia when that regiment was called out for garrison duty at the time of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. In 1856 he was elected M.P. for Lichfield, which city he represented till 1859, and for some time he was Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Colonial Office (1856-58). He unsuccessfully contested Stafford in 1860. Viscount Sandon was first elected for Liverpool in January, 1868, and at the last general election, in February, 1874, his Lordship was returned for that borough at the head of the poll, no fewer than 20,206 votes having been recorded in his favour—the largest number given to any candidate in the United Kingdom. He has taken an active part in the public business of the House, and served on several Select Committees, including those on the Euphrates Valley, Hudson's Bay, and the Diplomatic and Consular Services; and he was also a member of the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the Westmeath Ribbon outrages. He was framer of the Parochial Councils Bill, which he introduced in two sessions, with the object of giving to the laity a larger share in the management of Church affairs, and which led to two important debates. He also took a leading part, conjointly with Mr. W. H. Smith, in founding the "Bishop of London's Fund." To the first London School Board he was returned for Westminster, and he presided over the statistical committee appointed to investigate the educational wants of the metropolis. In February, 1874, he was appointed Vice-President of the Council of Education, and for four years he represented that department in the House of Commons. He brought in the Education Act of 1876, and various Revised Codes. In 1878, when the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland became vacant, the Earl of Beaconsfield offered it to Viscount Sandon, who refused it for family reasons; but shortly afterwards his Lordship accepted the post of President of the Board of Trade, vacant by the resignation of Sir Charles Adderley, who was raised to the House of Peers.

JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, ESQ., F.R.S.,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND NAVAL ARCHITECT,

ELDEST son of the Rev. David Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood, was born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808, and received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow. As he evinced a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. On the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in 1832, the young engineer was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and he delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy. From this time his career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided, and whilst in Edinburgh he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and constructed steam-carriages which ran on the ordinary roads between Paisley and Glasgow. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal, in 1844, to London, where he constructed four large steamships, the "Teviot," the "Tay," the "Clyde," and the "Tweed," for the West India Royal Mail Company. As a shipbuilder he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships. The first vessel constructed on this principle was the "Wave," in 1835, which was followed by the "Scott Russell," in 1836, and the "Flambeau" and "Fire King," in 1839, all of which proved successful. The principle was carried out in the "Great Eastern," the greatest triumph of Mr. Scott Russell's genius. His latest works are the construction of steamships to carry entire trains of railway carriages in seaworthy vessels from shore to shore without displacing goods or disturbing passengers; and the construction of the largest dome in the world, on the Prater at Vienna, its diameter being 360 feet. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects. Mr. Scott Russell is the author of a large and costly treatise on "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," and of a work entitled "Systematic Technical Education for the English People," 1869.

THE

RIGHT REV. JAMES FRASER, D.D.,

BISHOP OF MANCHESTER,

SON of James Fraser, Esq., late of Heavitree, Exeter, was born at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, in the year 1818. He was educated first at Bridgenorth, and then at Shrewsbury School, under Drs. Butler and Kennedy, proceeding afterwards to Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland scholarship in that University in 1839, and took his B.A. degree the same year, gaining a first class in classics. In 1840 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He acted as tutor there for five years, and then in 1847 accepted the college living of Cholderton, in Wiltshire, which he exchanged for that of Ufton Nervet, near Reading, in 1860. During his connection with the diocese of Salisbury he became chaplain to the late Bishop Hamilton, Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, one of its Prebendaries, and Secretary to the Salisbury Diocesan Training School. Mr. Fraser was Select Preacher in the University of Oxford in 1854-56, and again in 1862-64. He took an active part in connection with education as an Assistant-Commissioner under the Duke of Newcastle's Commission in 1858-60, to which he presented a valuable "Report on Elementary Education in England." He was also Assistant-Commissioner in the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1865, to which he reported on the Common School System of the United States and of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This latter report, which fills a bulky volume, was reprinted at Sydney in 1868 by order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. Mr. Fraser also served as an Assistant-Commissioner under the Royal Commission appointed in 1867 to inquire into the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture. In January, 1870, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to succeed the late Dr. Prince Lee in the bishopric of Manchester. He was accordingly consecrated on March 25, 1870, having, on the 3rd of the previous month, been created D.D. at Oxford. His Lordship is the author of "Six Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 1855; "The Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, its Principles, Tendencies, and Details, considered in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, with an appendix reviewing Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's Letter to Earl Granville," 1861; a Charge delivered at his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral, Manchester, December 3 and 4, 1872; "Cathedrals and Utilitarianism," a Sermon preached at the re-opening of Chester Cathedral in 1872; a Speech delivered at the great demonstration held in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, April 14, 1873, in favour of religious education; and of numerous single Sermons preached on special occasions. His Lordship was Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1872-3, and again in 1877-8.

THE RIGHT HON.

GEORGE SCLATER-BOOTH, M.P.,

PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

ELDEST son of William Lutley Sclater, Esq., of Haddington House, Hampshire, by Anne Maria, daughter of the late William Bowyer, Esq., was born in London in 1826. From Winchester School, where he obtained the gold medal for Latin verse, he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. (second class in classics) in 1847. Four years later he was called to the Bar. In 1857 he assumed, by royal licence, the name of Booth in addition to his patronymic; and in the same year he was elected M.P. for North Hampshire, which constituency he has continued to represent in the Conservative interest down to the present time. During the first ten years of his Parliamentary career, Mr. Sclater-Booth was a frequent and active member of Select Committees, and became very conversant with the public and private business of the House of Commons. As Secretary to the Poor Law Board in 1867, he represented that department in the Lower House, his chief, Lord Devon, being the first peer who had ever filled the office of President. This brought the secretaryship into greater prominence than it had previously occupied, and identified it more completely with the policy and administration of the department. The severe pressure on the rates, caused by the distress which prevailed in the east of London, also brought Mr. Sclater-Booth's name before the public as actively promoting the co-operation between private charity and relief from the public rates, by which the emergency was finally dealt with. In February, 1868, Mr. Sclater-Booth was appointed to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which he held till the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Administration at the end of the same year. Subsequently he acted as Chairman of the important Committee on Public Accounts. On Mr. Disraeli's return to office in 1874, Mr. Sclater-Booth was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and appointed President of the Local Government Board. In this capacity he has been distinguished for the success with which he has directed the administrative and Parliamentary business of his department. In particular the Rating Act of 1874, the Registration Act of the same year, and the Pollution of Rivers Prevention Act of 1875 were measures which had long been urgently required, but which, though frequently brought forward, had not before been carried to a successful issue. The consolidation of the sanitary laws was likewise a measure of the greatest importance with which the name of Mr. Sclater-Booth must ever be connected.

THOMAS WEBSTER, ESQ., R.A.,

WAS born in Ranelagh Street, Pimlico, March 20, 1800. His father, being attached to the household of George III., took the child in his infancy to Windsor, where he remained till the death of that Sovereign. Young Webster was educated in the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, his father being desirous of making him a chorister; but, like Hoppner, who was also in the choir of the Chapel Royal, and Calcott, who was in that of Westminster Abbey, he preferred the art of painting to the practice of music. His father, acquiescing in his wishes, allowed him to enter the Royal Academy as a student in 1820. He exhibited a portrait group in 1823, and in 1825 he obtained the first medal in the School of Painting. In the latter year he exhibited at the gallery of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk Street, "Rebels Shooting a Prisoner," a scene of boy-mischief, which at once brought him into notice. Since 1827 he has contributed almost every year to the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy one or more of those quiet domestic subjects which have secured him so much fame. As early as 1833 he exhibited "A Village School"—the theme so often repeated since; in 1836, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School;" followed by "Returning from the Fair," in 1837; "Breakfast," in 1838; "Football," in 1839; and "Punch," in 1840, when he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. In 1841 he exhibited two pictures, which perhaps the artist has never surpassed, "The Smile" and "The Frown," so well known by the engravings made by the Art Union of London, and "The Boy with many Friends." Among his later pictures are "The Dame's School" (1845), "Good Night" (1846), "A Village Choir" (1847), "The Internal Economy of Dotheboy's Hall" (1848), "A Rubber" (1848), "A See-Saw," "A Slide" (1849), "A Study from Nature," "A Cherry Seller," "A Peasant's Home," "A Farm-house Kitchen" (1850), "A Chimney Corner," "Attraction" (1851), "A School Play Ground," "A B C," "A Letter from the Colonies" (1852), "The Race" (1855), "Hide and Seek" (1856), "Autumn and Winter" (1860), "Roast Pig" (1862), "A Tea Party" (1863), "The Battle of Waterloo," "A Game at Draughts" (1864), "Village Gossips," "My Back Kitchen" (1865), "Volunteers at Artillery Practice" (1871), "The Prompter," "The Wreck Ashore" (1874), "Waiting for the Bone," "Youth and Age," "A Birthday Tea Party" (1876), and "The Letter" (1877). Mr. Webster was elected a Royal Academician in 1846.

VICE-ADMIRAL

SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK,

KT., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., &c.,

WAS born at Dundalk in 1819, being a younger son of Henry McClintock, Esq., uncle to the first Lord Rathdonnell.

He entered the Navy before completing his twelfth year, and served with great credit, but lacking naval interest it was not until 1845 that he obtained a lieutenancy, winning it by conspicuous merit in the recovery of H.M.S. "Gorgon" at Monte Video.

In 1848 he accompanied Sir James C. Ross in the Arctic Expedition sent to search for Sir John Franklin's missing ships. Returning unsuccessful in November, 1849, another expedition was despatched in the following spring, McClintock serving in it as senior lieutenant of the "Assistance," and signalizing himself by an unprecedented sledge journey of eighty days, advancing beyond the most westerly point which had ever been reached in the Arctic regions. On his return in 1851 he was promoted to the rank of Commander.

The ensuing spring saw him in command of H.M.S. "Intrepid," again proceeding to the Arctic regions. In company with the "Resolute" he wintered at Melville Island; the heroic McClure and his gallant companions were discovered and rescued after their three years' imprisonment in the ice. McClintock also greatly distinguished himself by his sledge journey of 105 days and 1,210 geographical miles in search of Franklin's Expedition. On reaching home, in 1854, he was advanced to the rank of Captain.

In 1857 he accepted the command of Lady Franklin's searching expedition, to be fitted out at her expense. Accordingly he equipped the steam yacht "Fox," and sailed in July from Aberdeen, with only twenty-four companions. In 1859 he returned with intelligence of the great discoveries, and of the fate of Franklin, also with many touching details and relics of the lost expedition; and published a most interesting narrative of his important and successful voyage. Thus, through the admirable constancy of a woman, supported by the unflagging energy of a few able and devoted men, was successfully terminated the great search for our long-lost countrymen—the most memorable effort of its kind which history records. McClintock was received with great distinction, honoured with knighthood, the freedom of the City of London, and highest degrees of the chief universities; an Order in Council sanctioned his time in the "Fox" to count as sea-time served in the Navy; and Parliament voted £5,000 to him and his companions.

As Captain and Commodore Sir Leopold subsequently held important foreign commands; his last service has been as Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, from 1872 to 1877.

GOLDWIN SMITH, LL.D., M.A.,

SON of a physician at Reading, was born there August 13, 1823, and educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to Oxford, where his academical career was most brilliant. Originally he was an undergraduate of Christ Church, but he migrated to Magdalen on being elected to a demyship in the latter College. He gained the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, graduated B.A. as first class in classics (1845), and carried off the Chancellor's prizes for Latin Verse and for the Latin and English Essays. In 1847 he became Fellow and Tutor of University College, and was called to the Bar, but he has never practised the law. In 1850 he was appointed by the Government Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Commission charged with the duty of inquiring into the state, studies, discipline, and revenues of the University of Oxford. He was also Secretary to the second Oxford Commission, and a member of the Popular Education Commission. In 1858 he was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Oxford, which he held till 1866. Professor Smith was a prominent supporter of the Federal and Anti-Slavery cause during the American Civil War, when he wrote several able pamphlets in favour of the abolition of slavery. In 1864 he visited the United States, when the Brown University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1868 he again visited the United States, having been appointed Professor of English and Constitutional History in the Cornell University, which post he still occupies. In 1872 he settled in Canada, where he became a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. He was for some time a constant contributor to the "Canadian Monthly," and in 1875 he became connected with a political newspaper. Among his works, which are characterized by great vigour and clearness of style, are:—"Rational Religion and the Rationalistic objections of the Bampton Lectures for 1858;" "The Study of History;" "Foundation of the American Colonies;" "Irish History and Irish Character;" "The Empire;" "England and America;" "The Civil War in America;" "Three English Statesmen (Pym, Cromwell, Pitt): a course of lectures on the Political History of England," 1867; "The Experience of the American Commonwealth," in "Essays on Reform," 1867; "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford," 1868; "The Irish Question;" "The Relations between America and England," being a reply to a speech by Mr. Sumner, 1869. A short history of England by him has also been announced.

b 16-1-1903

HENRY TAMWORTH WELLS, ESQ., R.A.,

WAS born in London in December, 1828. His first practice in art was as a miniature painter. When only sixteen years of age he exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait of Master Arthur Prinsep. Steadily the young artist advanced in this difficult branch of art, until he became a worthy competitor with Ross and Thorburn; and ultimately, after the death of the former and the retirement of the latter from this particular field, Mr. Wells became indisputably the first miniature painter of the day.

Amongst his most important miniatures are the Princess Mary of Cambridge, painted in 1853, by command, for her Majesty; the full-length portraits of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Waldegrave, and Mrs. Popham, exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1860, and also a composition of the painter and his wife as tourists looking over the Mediterranean from the ground above Amalfi, a peasant boy leading the ass on which the lady is mounted. In 1861 Mr. Wells exhibited a full-length portrait of Lord Ranelagh as Colonel of the South Middlesex Rifles. This was his first essay as an oil painter. Amongst those since publicly exhibited we may note the Duchess of Cleveland, Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, Mrs. Percy Chapman, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Strathmore, Lord Aberdare, the Lord Chancellors Hatherley and Selborne, the Right Honourables W. E. Forster and James Stansfeld, and Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. The portrait of the late Mr. Russell Gurney, in the present Exhibition, is one of a series executed by Mr. Wells in his office of limner to "Grillion's Club."

Many of Mr. Wells's portrait pictures have been large compositions, and of these was a group exhibited in 1862 of the artist, his wife, and two friends round a table, fruit and glass being upon the white damask cloth. Mrs. Joanna Mary Wells (*née* Boyce), herein represented as reading aloud, was herself a most accomplished artist. Her death had occurred in the previous year. In 1865 a prominent place in the Exhibition was given to "Preparing a Tableau Vivant," a portrait group of the three daughters of J. Lowthian Bell, Esq., M.P. In 1866 was exhibited "Volunteers at a Firing-point," and at this time Mr. Wells was elected A.R.A. Subsequently were exhibited "The Earl and Countess Spencer and a group of their friends on Wimbledon rifle range," "Letters and News at the Loch Side," one of the figures being Mr. Millais; the large picture of Lord Hatherley and his attendants in procession through the House of Lords, and a large hunt picture, entitled "A November Morning at Birdsall House, Yorkshire." Mr. Wells has also at intervals exhibited landscapes. He was elected R.A. in June, 1870.

RICHARD OWEN, ESQ.,

C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,

SON of Richard Owen, Esq., of Fulmer Place, Bucks, was born at Lancaster, July 20, 1804. At the age of twenty he matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, where he attended the anatomical lectures of Dr. Barclay. He next studied at the Medical School, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under Abernethy and W. Lawrence. Subsequently he attended the lectures and worked in the museum of Cuvier, at the Jardin des Plantes, and at the Schools of Medicine in Paris. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826, and commenced life as a surgical practitioner in London, but his subsequent appointment, on Mr. Abernethy's recommendation, to the post of Assistant-Curator of the Hunterian Museum, in reference to the preparation of the Hunterian catalogues, led him to devote his attention exclusively to the study of comparative anatomy. Among the first great works which he undertook was an illustrated and descriptive catalogue, in five 4to. volumes, of the specimens in the famous Hunterian physiological collection. In 1834 he was appointed to the Chair of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1835 Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. For some years Professor Owen was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but failing health compelled him to resign those offices. His connection with the College of Surgeons ceased in 1856, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum, when he advocated what is now nearly completed, an adequate museum for those national collections. He has by command of Her Majesty delivered courses of lectures to the Royal Family, and a residence in Richmond Park has been assigned to him. He is a member of many learned societies, has been decorated with several foreign orders, and is one of the eight foreign Associates of the French Institute. His works on comparative anatomy are numerous and of the utmost scientific value. He has published papers on every branch of the animal kingdom, living and fossil; and it has been truly said of him that, "from the sponge to man, he has thrown light over every subject he has touched." His multitudinous researches on extinct animals have included one on the "Extinct Reptiles of the Cape of Good Hope" (1876), another on the "Extinct Marsupials of Australia" (1877), and these illustrations of the palæontology of our colonies will be supplemented by a similar work, in 2 vols. 4to., with many plates, now in the press, "On the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand."

FREDERICK MAX MÜLLER, M.A., LLD.,

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AT OXFORD,

SON of Wilhelm Müller, a celebrated German poet, was born at Dessau, the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, December 6, 1823, and educated at the University of Leipsic, where he studied classical philology under Gottfried Hermann, Sanskrit and comparative philology under Professor Brockhaus, the first fruits of his labours appearing in a translation of "The Hitopadesa" (1844). Next he attended the lectures of Bopp and Schelling at Berlin, and he continued his studies at Paris under Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he prepared the first edition of the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, the "Rig-Veda," and its native commentary, six vols. 4to., 1849-1874. In 1846 he visited England, and was persuaded by the late Chevalier Bunsen to settle permanently in this country. In 1848 he fixed his residence at Oxford. He was appointed Deputy Taylorian Professor of Modern Languages in that University in 1850; succeeded to the Professorship in 1854, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1858. When offering himself as a candidate for the Chair of Sanskrit, in 1860, he was rejected by the University. In 1868, however, the University established a new Chair of Comparative Philology, and the statute of foundation named him as the first Professor. In 1875, having served the University for five-and-twenty years, and having finished the publication of the "Rig-Veda," which originally brought him to England, Professor Max Müller resigned his professorship at Oxford. The Austrian Government offered him a Chair of Sanskrit at Vienna, and provision for the publication of his books; but, in order to retain him at Oxford, a decree was carried in Convocation (February 15, 1876) relieving him from the obligation to lecture, and providing for the appointment of deputy. Professor Max Müller spent a year in foreign travel, and on his return to Oxford, in September, 1877, devoted himself to the great work of editing the translations of the Sacred Books of the world. In 1878 he delivered to overflowing audiences in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey a course of lectures on "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India." Professor Max Müller has published numerous philological treatises, among which are "A Survey of Languages," "Lectures on the Science of Language," and the Rede Lecture at Cambridge on "The Stratification of Languages" (1868). Most of his essays have been collected in "Chips from a German Workshop," 4 vols., 1868-75. His works have been translated into French, German, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, and Hungarian. Professor Max Müller is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, one of the twenty knights of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*, and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge and Edinburgh.

GEORGE EDMUND STREET, ESQ.,

R.A., F.S.A., ARCHITECT,

BORN at Woodford, Essex, in 1824, was educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell, and studied architecture for three years under Mr. Owen Carter, at Winchester, and for five years under the late Sir George Gilbert Scott. Among Mr. Street's numerous architectural works are the Theological College at Cuddesdon, the chapels and schoolrooms at Uppingham and Bloxham Schools, the new buildings at Marlborough School, and a vast number of churches throughout the country, among which we may mention those of St. Mary, Southampton; SS. Philip and James, Oxford; St. John, Torquay; All Saints', Hull; All Saints', Clifton; St. Saviour's, Eastbourne; St. Margaret, Liverpool; St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington; All Saints', Middlesburgh; and the churches at Boyne Hill; Hagley; Garden Street, Westminster; Wansford; Hesterton; Carlton; Toddington, Gloucestershire; Kingstone, Dorset; Llanelly; Llandudno; Towyn in Wales, and many others. His church restorations are also very numerous, and include the important work of building the new nave, and two western steeples of Bristol Cathedral, on which he has been engaged for some years; and the restoration and partial rebuilding of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. Mr. Street is also occupied in the restoration of York Minster and Carlisle Cathedral, and is rebuilding the ancient cathedral of Kildare. He is also the architect of the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople, and has recently completed a costly church in the Via Nazionale, Rome, for the American church; and churches at Mürren, Lausanne, and Genoa, for English services. The convent of St. Margaret, East Grinstead, from his design, and now approaching completion, is one of the largest institutions of the sort in connection with the Church of England. In 1868 Mr. Street was, after a competition with the most eminent architects of the day, appointed architect to the new Courts of Justice in London. He has written numerous essays and lectures upon architecture. His principal publications are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages" (1855), and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain" (1865). Mr. Street is a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, of which he is at present one of the Vice-Presidents, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects, and of other societies; and a Member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Vienna. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of London in May, 1866, and a Royal Academician June 29th, 1871.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, Jan 14 died 1890.

G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

SON of Major C. F. Napier, of the Royal Artillery, was born in Ceylon in December, 1810. He received his education at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the corps of Bengal Engineers in November, 1828, and after two years' duty with the corps of Sappers and Miners was employed to open the Hill settlement of Darjeeling, and to construct the large military cantonment of Ambala. After serving with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, he received the brevet rank of Major. He was present at the siege of Mooltan, and at its fall he accompanied General Wish's force to join the main army under Lord Gough. He served as one of the Commanding Engineers under Sir John Cheape at the battle of Goojerat, and received the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He was next named Chief Engineer under the new Punjaub administration. As a volunteer he commanded a column of attack in Colonel Mackeson's successful expedition on the Black Mountain in Hagara in 1852, and accompanied the expedition against the Boree Asseedies in 1853. Throughout the Sepoy Mutiny he was engaged in active service, distinguishing himself by the engineering operations which he conducted against Lucknow, and subsequently as a Brigade Commander, particularly after the capture of Gwalior, in the actions of Yowra, Allipoor, and Ranode, when he was made K.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament. In 1860 he took part in the Anglo-French expedition against China, as General, commanding a division under Sir Hope Grant. He was rewarded by receiving the thanks of Parliament, and being made Major-General and the Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. In 1865 he was nominated Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and in 1867 he was appointed to command the expedition intended to rescue the Abyssinian captives. He achieved a brilliant success ; and on his return to England received the thanks of Parliament for the third time, the sum of £2,000 per annum was settled on him and his next heir in consideration of his services, he was elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Napier of Magdala, was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of the value of 200 guineas, the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, and other marks of honour. In 1870 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, and in 1876 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. In February, 1878, he was selected by the Government to be the Commander-in-Chief of the English expeditionary force in the event of this country declaring war against Russia—a contingency which was happily averted by the Treaty of Berlin.

WILLIAM CALDER MARSHALL, R.A.,

SCULPTOR,

b. June 15-1813

WAS born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated, and for some time practised his art. He studied in London under Chantrey and Bailey, and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835, took up his residence in London permanently in 1839, was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Mr. Marshall principally devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art-Union he has received many commissions for ideal works. "The Broken Pitcher," "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders; and a reduction of the "First Whisper of Love" was chosen, in 1845, by the holder of the £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl Reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of £500, reduced copies in parian being distributed among the subscribers, and his "Sabrina" (1847) is well known from the porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. Mr. Marshall was one of the three sculptors selected by competition for the new Houses of Parliament, for which he executed the statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers. He has also been chosen to execute important statues erected by public subscription—that in bronze of Sir Robert Peel at Manchester, and those of Jenner and Campbell. The latter was long denied admission to Poet's Corner for want of money to pay the fees which were demanded by the Dean and Chapter, but which were in the end relinquished. Jenner's statue, originally placed in Trafalgar Square, was afterwards removed, at Mr. Marshall's suggestion, to Kensington Gardens. In 1857 Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 in competition for a design for a national monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and he executed in marble part of the series of bassi rilievi for the chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral in which the monument of the Duke is now placed. Among other public works on which he has been engaged is a bronze statue of Crompton, the inventor of the mule spinning-machine, erected in Bolton; a statue in marble of Sir George Grey, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, placed in Cape Town; and a statue of James, Seventh Earl of Derby, for the spot on which that nobleman was beheaded at Bolton. Mr. Marshall was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to represent British and Colonial exhibitors at the International Exhibition held at Paris in 1878.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROOKS, M.A.

THE REV.

CHARLES OLD GOODFORD, D.D.,

PROVOST OF ETON COLLEGE,

AND a distinguished classical scholar, is the second and eldest surviving son of the late John Goodford, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Chilton Cantelo, in the county of Somerset, by Charlotte, sister of the late Sir Montagu Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton, Lincolnshire. He was born in the year 1812, and was educated upon the foundation at Eton, from whence he proceeded, as scholar, to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in due course. He graduated B.A. in 1836, and, after the usual interval, proceeded in 1839 to the degree of M.A. Mr. Goodford resigned his fellowship in 1844, on his marriage with Katharine Lucia, third daughter of George Law, Esq. For many years he was an Assistant Master at Eton, and he was advanced to the post of Head Master in 1853, on the promotion of the late Rev. Dr. Hawtrey to the Provostship. On this occasion he was created a Doctor of Divinity, *per literas regias*, in the University of Cambridge. Three years later he was instituted to the family rectory of Chilton Cantelo, and he still continues to hold that benefice. He succeeded the late Dr. Hawtrey, as Provost of Eton College, in February, 1862. In 1863, by the death of his brother, Dr. Goodford succeeded to the family estates, becoming Lord of the Manor of Chilton Cantelo.

THE RIGHT HON.

HUGH CULLING EARDLEY CHILDERS,

M.P., F.R.S.,

WAS born in London in 1827, being the only son of the late Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire, by Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hertfordshire. His education, commenced at Cheam School, was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1850. In that same year he married Emily, daughter of G. Walker, Esq., of Norton, Worcestershire, and before the year was out, he, with his young wife, set sail for Australia. Immediately on his arrival there he became a member of the then recently-established Government of Victoria (1851-57); and had in succession charge of the Education, Immigration, Revenue, and Finance Departments, with a seat in the Legislative and Executive Councils, and afterwards in the first Legislative Assembly (1856-57) as member for Portland. It was to fill the office of Agent-General for the colony of Victoria that Mr. Childers, in 1857, returned to England. In February, 1860, he entered the House of Commons as member for Pontefract, which borough he has continued to represent, in the Liberal interest, down to the present time. He took an active share in Parliamentary business, served on several Royal Commissions, and in April, 1864, was selected by Lord Palmerston to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty. In August, 1865, he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, retiring from office on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. On Mr. Gladstone coming into power in December, 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he was compelled by ill-health to resign in March, 1871. While at the Admiralty he introduced changes which tended to subordinate the members of the Board more effectually to the First Lord, constituting him, in effect, Minister of Marine. He established the rule of building a fixed amount of tonnage of fighting ships annually, the introduction of the "Devastation" type being due to him; and he elaborated the novel system of retirement for officers, the principles of which have since been applied to the army also. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in August, 1872, and his re-election for Pontefract on this occasion is memorable as being the first parliamentary election that took place in England by ballot. Mr. Childers only held the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for one year, retiring in the autumn of 1873, when Mr. Gladstone's administration was remodelled. Mr. Childers, who was elected a F.R.S. in 1873, is Chairman of the Royal Mail Company.

ANDREW CLARK, M.D.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL,

WAS born on the 28th of October, 1826, and was educated in the first place at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical medical school of this city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For two years he assisted Dr. Hughes Bennett in the Pathological Department of the Royal Infirmary, and he was Demonstrator of Anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox in the final course of lectures delivered by that celebrated anatomist. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the Pathological Department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, where he delivered lectures on the use of the microscope in practical medicine. In 1854 he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Aberdeen, settled in the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and was elected on the staff of the London Hospital, to which he is now Senior Physician. In 1858 Dr. Clark was made a Fellow of the College of Physicians, in which he has held the offices of Croonian Lecturer, Councillor, and Examiner in Medicine. He has been also Lettsomian Lecturer and President of the Medical Society of London. Dr. Clark originally intended to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of pathology, but being turned by the force of circumstances from the course on which he had entered, he has been now long occupied in the work of a practical physician. Dr. Andrew Clark is the author of numerous essays, lectures, and reviews, the professional part of which refers for the most part to diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs. He is at present Senior Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine to the London Hospital, President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and Consulting Physician to the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children.

JOHN STAINER, M.A., MUS. DOC.,

ORGANIST OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,

WAS born in 1840, and was a chorister at St. Paul's between 1847 and 1856. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then recently founded by Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, Bart., Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; and three years afterwards he was, at the early age of nineteen, made organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He seized the opportunity of graduating in arts as well as in music, and took the degrees of Bachelor of Music in 1859, Bachelor of Arts in 1863, Doctor of Music in 1865, and Master of Arts in 1866. In 1860 he had been appointed organist of the University Church by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, and he held this appointment, together with that of Magdalen, until 1872, when, on the resignation of Sir John Goss, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral invited him to become their organist. Dr. Stainer is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music, a Fellow of the College of Organists, a member of the Board of Musical Studies of the University of Cambridge, and one of the Board of Professors of the National Training School for Music, Kensington. He has, from its first foundation, been organist of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, of which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., is President. Dr. Stainer has recently received the honour of being nominated, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, one of the Jurors of the Paris Exhibition. Dr. Stainer's works consist chiefly of Services, Anthems, and other music for the Church. He has, however, written a Treatise on Harmony which has passed through several editions, and is the author of two of a series of music-primers now being issued under his own editorship. In conjunction with W. A. Barrett, Esq., of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, he has compiled a comprehensive Dictionary of Musical Terms; and also, jointly with the Rev. H. R. Bramley, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has edited a collection of Christmas Carols. Dr. Stainer is also an occasional contributor to current musical literature.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ATLAY, D.D.

BISHOP OF HEREFORD, D. Dec. 1894

SON of the Rev. Henry Atlay, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Bridge Casterton, Rutlandshire, by his wife Elizabeth Rayner, daughter of the late James Hovell, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in the year 1817. After a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham schools, he was admitted a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a foundation scholarship in his first term, 1836. He won the Bell University Scholarship in 1837, and graduated B.A. in 1840, as a senior optime in the mathematical and first class in the classical tripos, and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1842. The dates of his subsequent degrees are as follows: M.A., 1843; B.D., 1850; D.D., 1859. He was ordained a deacon in 1842 by the Bishop of Ely, and a priest in 1843, by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was Curate of Warsop, Nottinghamshire, from 1842 to 1846; then Vicar of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, till 1852; and the Queen's Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858. During all this period Mr. Atlay resided principally in the University of Cambridge, acting as one of the tutors of St. John's until the year 1859, when he was selected by the trustees of the Vicarage of Leeds as successor to Dr. Hook, appointed in that year to the Deanery of Chichester. During his nine years' residence amongst them, Dr. Atlay was highly esteemed by the people of Leeds, on account of his tolerant spirit and his untiring zeal in performing the duties of his ministry. In 1861 he was appointed one of the four Canons Residentiary of Ripon Cathedral. In 1868 he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Hereford, in succession to the late Dr. Hampden. He married, in 1859, Frances Turner, youngest daughter of Major William Martin, of the Bengal Army.

COMMANDER

VERNEY LOVETT CAMERON,

C.B., D.C.L., AFRICAN EXPLORER,

SON of the Rev. Jonathan Henry Lovett Cameron, now vicar of Shorcham, is a native of Radipole, near Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and was educated at Bruton, Somersetshire. He was appointed a naval Cadet in 1857, became a Sub-lieutenant in 1863, Lieutenant in 1865, and Commander in 1876. Commander Cameron has seen service in many parts of the globe. He obtained a first-class in all subjects in passing for Lieutenant, and he passed for French interpreter in 1865. He was Senior Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Star" during the Abyssinian campaign, for which he received a medal, and he was employed in lighting, buoying, and surveying the channels to Ansley Bay. Afterwards he served in the "Star" on the east coast of Africa, and was employed in the suppression of the slave trade, being personally engaged in the capture of twenty dhows. Between November, 1872, and April, 1876, Lieutenant Cameron was engaged in that exploration of Africa which has made his name so familiar to the British public. He is the first Englishman, or European traveller, who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its central latitudes beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic sea-coast of Lower Guinea. He left England, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in charge of the Livingstone East Coast Expedition. His companions were Dr. Dillon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Moffat, but two of them died, and the third was subsequently left behind. After discovering that Dr. Livingstone's death had destroyed the original object of his journey, Lieutenant Cameron determined to cross, if possible, the African continent. In performing this feat he traversed a distance of nearly 3,000 miles on foot between the east and the west ocean shores; but the most important part of his journeyings lay in the central interior, west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieutenant Cameron found to be connected with the great river Congo, issuing to the Atlantic between Loango and Angola. An account of his travels he published in a work entitled "Across Africa," 1876. He was created a C.B. (civil division) and Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford on returning home. He has received the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the Grande Médaille d'Or of the French Geographical Society, the Gold Medal of the Portuguese Geographical Society, and a gold medal from the King of Italy, and Silver Medal of the Society of Arts, and he is Officier d'Instruction (France), and an Officer of the Crown of Italy, and is honorary member of several British and foreign societies.

EDWARD ARMITAGE, R.A.,

PROFESSOR AND LECTURER ON PAINTING TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

WAS born in London, May 20, 1817, and received his art education in Paris. He was a pupil of Paul Delaroche, and was selected by that master to assist him in the decoration of the "Hemicycle" at the School of Fine Arts. To the Cartoon Exhibition in Westminster Hall in 1843 he contributed the "Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain," which took the first premium of £300. This success was followed in 1845 by a first prize of £200 for another cartoon, "The Spirit of Religion;" and finally, in 1847, by another first prize of £500 for an oil picture of "The Battle of Meanee." Mr. Armitage has contributed regularly to the Academy Exhibitions since 1848. In that year he went to Rome, where he remained eight months. In 1853 he married a Northumbrian lady, and made a lengthened tour on the Continent. On his return he painted two frescoes in the Upper Waiting Hall of Westminster Palace, which are now completely decayed. During the war with Russia he visited the Crimea, and painted two battle-pieces, "The Guards at Inkermann," and "The Heavy Cavalry Charge at Balaklava." In 1858 he exhibited a colossal figure of "Britannia Slaying a Tiger," commemorative of the suppression of the Indian mutiny. This picture he presented to the Town-hall of Leeds. In 1859-60 he decorated with frescoes the Catholic church of St. John at Islington. In 1869 he was engaged on a monochrome series of wall paintings in University Hall, Gordon Square—a memorial to the late Crabb Robinson. Mr. Armitage was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1867, and an Academician in 1872. He was appointed Professor and Lecturer on Painting to the Academy in 1875. His lectures are very practical, and he is a great favourite of the students. In 1876 he founded an annual prize for composition, similar to the *concours d'esquisse* of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Mr. Armitage possesses an extensive collection of beetles, which he has been engaged in amassing for forty-five years. He has always been very fond of the sea, and in his old age, having become a yachtsman, he took the trouble to go to school again and to obtain a master's certificate, in order that he might be independent of yacht skippers. Indeed, the late President of the Academy, addressing the students in 1877, said he believed Mr. Armitage was a great deal more proud of being a master mariner than a Royal Academician.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT LOWE, M.P.,

WAS born at Bingham, Nottinghamshire, in 1811, being son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, rector of that parish. From Winchester school he proceeded to University College, Oxford, where, in 1833, he graduated with high honours. He was elected to a Fellowship of Magdalen in 1835, but he had to resign it about a year afterwards in consequence of his marrying, in 1836, Georgina, second daughter of George Orred, Esq., of Aigburth House, near Liverpool. Settling in Oxford for some years, he there obtained considerable eminence as a private tutor. In January, 1842, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in the same year he sailed for Australia, where he remained about eight years. Soon after his arrival in the colony he obtained a seat in the Council, and in 1848 he was elected as member for Sydney in the Colonial Parliament. He returned to England in 1850, and in 1852 he was elected M.P. for Kidderminster, in the Liberal interest. In December, 1852, he was appointed one of the joint-secretaries of the Board of Control on the formation by Lord Aberdeen of the Coalition Ministry. That post he occupied till February, 1855. At the close of the latter year he was nominated Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General, and sworn of the Privy Council. These offices he held till the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858. From 1859 to 1868 Mr. Lowe sat for the Marquis of Lansdowne's borough of Calne. On Lord Palmerston's return to power in June, 1859, Mr. Lowe became Vice-President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Education Committee of the Privy Council. The introduction of the Revised Code of 1860, with its principle of "payment by results" signalized his administration of the Education Department. He resigned in 1864, in consequence of the House of Commons passing a resolution, afterwards rescinded, which censured him, by implication, for tampering with the reports of Inspectors. During the sessions of 1866-67 Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill. In December, 1868, he was elected the first representative in the House of Commons of the University of London, and in the same month, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In August, 1873, he was transferred to the Home Office, in succession to Mr. Bruce. Mr. Lowe went out of office with his party in February, 1874.

SIR WILLIAM WITHEY GULL, BART.,

Died 29 Jan 1890

M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.,

THE youngest son of John Gull, Esq., of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, was born December 31, 1816. He was educated privately, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. in 1841, and M.D. in honours in 1846, at the London University; and it is worthy of note that he was the first medical graduate who was nominated on the senate by the Crown. Dr. Gull was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1847-49; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and for twenty years acted as physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital, retiring from that position about 1867, though he resumed his connection with the institution in 1871 by accepting the post of consulting physician. On January 20, 1872, he was created a baronet, in recognition of the professional services rendered by him during the severe illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the close of the previous year; and the royal permission was also granted for an augmentation of arms, consisting of a plume of the Prince of Wales, both on the shield and in the crest. In February, 1872, Sir William Gull was appointed one of Her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary, and Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. He was formerly President of the Clinical Society, is a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the General Medical Council, an honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford (1868), and a Fellow of the Royal Society (1869). Sir William Gull is the joint author of "Reports on Epidemic Cholera," 1854, drawn up by him, in conjunction with Dr. William Baly, at the desire of the Cholera Committee of the Royal College of Physicians; "An Oration delivered before the Hunterian Society," 1861; "Clinical Observation in relation to Medicine in Modern Times," an address delivered in the Divinity School, Oxford, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association in that city, in 1868; "The Harveian Oration, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, June 24, 1870;" "Gulstonian Lectures on Paralysis;" and treatises on "Hypochondriasis," and on "Abscess of the Brain," &c. &c. He has also been a frequent contributor to thereports of Guy's Hospital. He married, in 1848, Susan Anne, daughter of Colonel J. Dacre Lacy, of Eden Lacy, Cumberland.

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN,

LL.D., F.R.S.,

WAS born at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809, being the second son of Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, F.R.S., physician of that town, and grandson of the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the poetical, philanthropic, and scientific physician of Lichfield, whose "Botanic Garden," "Temple of Nature," "Zoonomia," and "Origin of Society," were once extensively read and admired. His mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the modern founder of the English pottery manufacture. He was educated first at Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. He went to the University of Edinburgh in 1824, remained there two years, and was next entered at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1832, M.A. 1837). The Admiralty allowed him to volunteer as naturalist to the second surveying expedition of H.M.S. "Beagle" in the Southern Seas (1831-36). He served without salary and paid his own expenses, on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his zoological, botanical, and geological collections. On returning home he published a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History" of the various countries he had visited. Since then he has pursued his scientific researches in this country, and for many years past he has resided near Farnborough, in Kent, having married, in 1839, his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he has a large family. His most celebrated work, "On the Origin of Species" (1859), has gone through several editions at home and abroad, and has given rise to much controversy. In this bold and ingenious essay he propounds his philosophical theory, of which the main proposition is that all the various forms of vegetable and animal life, past or present, have been produced by a series of gradual changes in natural descent from parents to offspring. Several of his subsequent works have had for their object the supplying of the data on which he founded his conclusions. Of these publications the best known is the "Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex" (1871), in which the author infers that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." Mr. Darwin, who has been elected a member of various foreign and English scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society the Royal and Copley medals for his scientific works, and from the Geological Society the Wollaston Palladian medal. He is a knight of the Prussian order *Pour le Mérite*, honorary M.D. of Leyden, and honorary LL.D. of Cambridge.

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